

BIRTH ATLAS

Dickinson - Belskie

THIRD EDITION

MATERNITY CENTER ASSOCIATION
New York

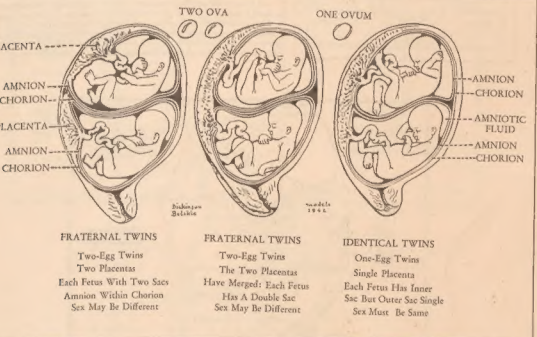


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BIRTH ATLAS
Reproductions of Twenty-four Life-Size Sculptures of Fertilization,
Growth, Stages of Labor, and Involution

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48 East 92nd Street, New York 28, N. Y.
First Edition, 1940, Reprinted 1942, Second Edition, 1943, Reprinted, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, Revised, 1951
Third Edition, 1951, Reprinted 1954, 1955

Acrease of the third dimension is essential when teaching the anatomy and physiology of reproduction. It is difficult to describe depth or represent things in the round by means of flat drawings. The pictures of the "Birth Atlas" present a very striking illusion of third dimension. The reproductions are photographs of life-size sculptures showing the growth of the baby step by step from conception until birth and then the slow return of the uterus to normal size and position.

The models differ from the usual textbook illustrations because of their live look; and upstanding womb-at-work and pulled-up cervix. This is due to their development from selections among thousands of X-rays, some made especially for this three dimensional research in Sloane, New Haven, Johns Hopkins, Bronx, and Harlem Hospitals. Doctors Caldwell, Maloy, Ball, Thom, Doppel, and Snow gave much time and counsel to the project, which was carried out in the Studio of the New York Academy of Medicine.



It should be noted that the reproductions show some unavoidable photographic distortion and that various details are deliberately diagrammatic, such as the separation of vaginal walls and peritoneal layers or thickened membranes and folds.

Dr. Robert L. Dickinson was designer and draughtsman, modeller of the anatomy and obstetrics; Abram Belkic, D.A.,

the sculptor; and Malvina Hoffman, the consultant. The late Dr. Vladimir Fortunato gave valued early aid. The photographs were made by the DeWitt Ward Studio, H. J. Harris helped in retouching the photographs and Dr. E. Schuchardt made the line drawings. This pioneer project was undertaken for the Maternity Center Association and was exhibited by them at the New York World's Fair.

ONE FERTILIZATION
STEPS OF GROWTH
STAGES OF LABOR
AND INVOLUTION

ABRAHAM
BELKIC

ROBERT L. DICKINSON

MATERNITY CENTER ASSOCIATION
NEW YORK 1920

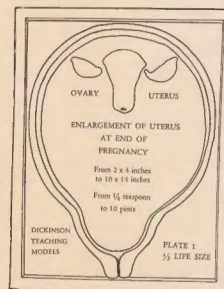
25B
343

1/4 inch to 10 points

life-size throughout

Dickinson cervix or teaching models

OF TWO



WHEN the mother misses the first expected menstruation (four weeks menstrual age) the embryo has just begun to develop and the whole product of fertilization is about the size of a BB shot.

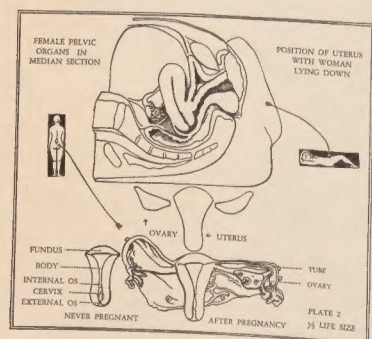
At six weeks, the embryo is beginning to take form. The head region shows the optical vesicle and the rudiments of the inner ear. The heart is enlarging and beating and the blood is circulating. The fetus has a distinct tail and the leg buds have appeared.

At seven weeks, the head is larger; the arms are beginning to form; the internal organs are enclosed within the body and the tail is growing smaller.

At two and one-half months, the fetus is a big-headed, pot-bellied tiny creature that shows its relation to the human race but looks like a very primitive member. The tail has almost disappeared; the hands and feet have begun to take form, and the face has eyes, nose and mouth.

At three and one-half months, the fetus looks like a baby with its eyes closed. It has a flat nose, an overhanging head, short arms and legs. Its hands and feet have webbed fingers and toes. The fetus with its membranes fills the uterine cavity; its internal sex organs are beginning to take shape. Muscles have developed under the skin and the tooth buds for the temporary teeth are formed.

At four and one-half months, the baby weighs about 6 ounces and is about 8 inches long. The skin is red and thin and the fat has not begun to form under the skin. Its sex is apparent from its external sex organs. It has begun to make spontaneous movements but they are too feeble to be felt by the mother. Early in the fifth month the doctor can hear the baby's heart-beat and the mother becomes conscious of the baby's movements.



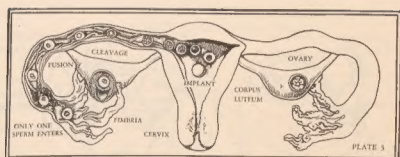


PLATE 3

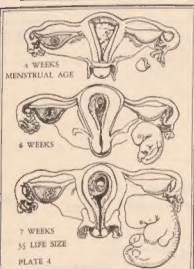


PLATE 4

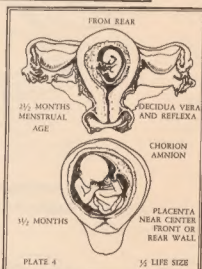


PLATE 4

SYM. SYMPHYSIS
V. VAGINA
T. I. TUBEROSITY
OF ISCHIUM
A. ANUS
M. MEATUS

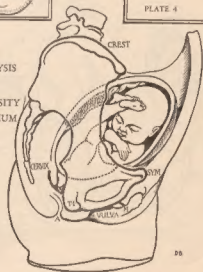


PLATE 1

FOUR AND ONE-HALF
MONTHS. MOTHER IN
STANDING POSTURE.

HEART CAN BE
HEARD BEFORE THIS
PLACENTA FACES
BABY.

DIFFERENTIATION
STAGES OF GROWTH
STAGES OF LABOR
AND INVOLUTION

ABRAHAM
BELSKIE

ROBERT H. QUAIN
DICKINSON

INTERNATIONAL CENTER ASSOCIATION
NEW YORK 1920

life-size throughout

Dickinson series
of teaching models

1/2 size, posterior to placenta

OPTIC

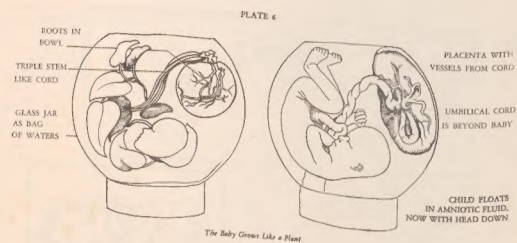


PLATE 7

AT SEVEN MONTHS, THE BABY STILL LOOKS OLD AND WRINKLED. IT IS LIKELY TO LIVE IF BORN AT THIS TIME AND GIVEN PROPER CARE.

1/2 LIFE SIZE

MEMBRANES NOT SHOWN



PLATE 1

UTERUS

UTERUS

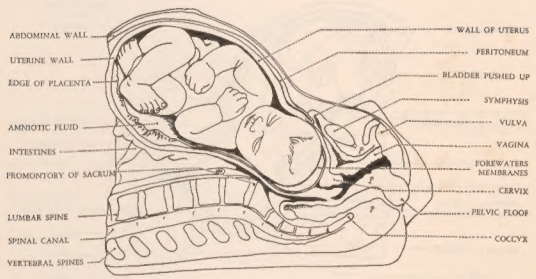
UTERUS

life-size throughout

3/4 LIFE SIZE

AT TERM: THICK PELVIC FLOOR, CERVIX CLOSED, UTERUS RELAXED

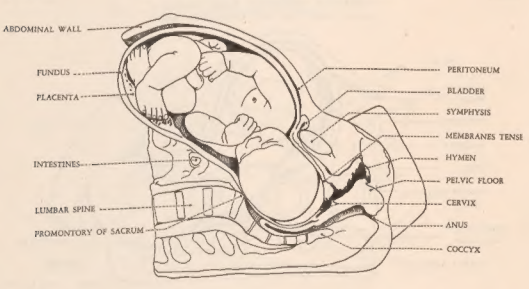
PLATE 8



1/2 LIFE SIZE

IN LABOR: UTERUS IS CONTRACTING, CERVIX DILATING, BAG OF WATERS BELOW HEAD

PLATE 9



to 10 inches by 1 1/2 inches from 10 to 10 1/2 inches

Dickinson series of teaching models

DIFFERENTIATION STEPS OF GROWTH STAGES OF LABOR AND INVOLUTION

ABRAHAM BELSKIE

ROBERT L. DICKINSON

MADE IN THE CENTER ASSOCIATION NEW YORK 1940

PLATE 10

LABOR: HEAD DEEP IN BIRTH CANAL; PULL OF UTERINE CONTRACTIONS DRAWS CERVIX UP

1/2 LIFE SIZE

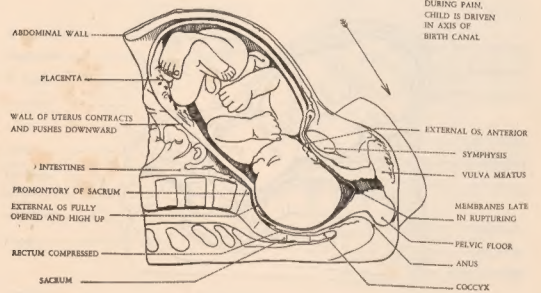


PLATE 11

LABOR: HEAD BEGINS TO APPEAR; MUSCLES OF ABDOMINAL WALL CONTRACT; PELVIC FLOOR BECOMES EXTREMELY THIN

1/2 LIFE SIZE

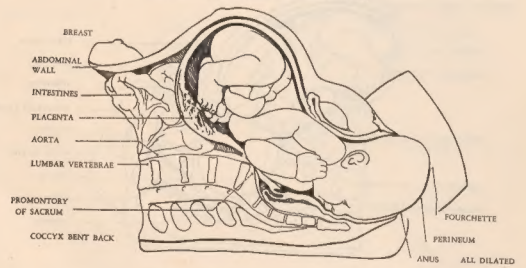


PLATE 1

1/4 LIFE SIZE

LABOR: HEAD TURNS UPWARD;
PELVIC FLOOR SLIPS BACK OVER FACE

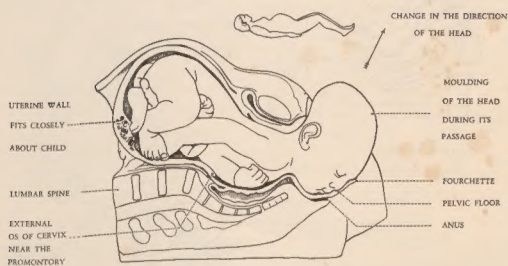


PLATE 12

1/4 LIFE SIZE

BIRTH OF THE SHOULDERS,
TURNING TO FIT PASSAGE

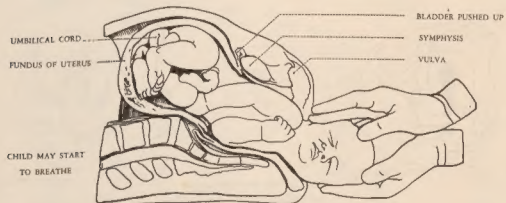


PLATE 13

DIFFERENTIATION
STAGES OF GROWTH
STAGES OF LABOR
AND INVOLUTION

ROBERTSON
DICKINSON

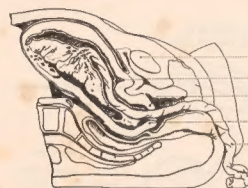
ABRAHAM
BELSKIE

INTERNATIONAL CENTER ASSOCIATION
NEW YORK 1920

Dickinson series
of teaching models

life-size
throughout

to 10 inches by 14
1/2 inches, pour to 10 pints



PLACENTA AND MEMBRANES SEPARATING

1/2 LIFE SIZE

- SYMPHYSIS
- MEMBRANES
- CERVIX, ANTERIOR LIP
- CERVIX, POSTERIOR LIP
- UMBILICAL CORD

PLATE 14

UTERUS EMPTY
AFTER EXPULSION OF PLACENTA

- RELAXED ABDOMINAL WALL
- PLACENTAL SITE
- CERVIX

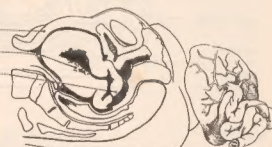


PLATE 14

FIFTH DAY AFTER LABOR

FIFTEENTH DAY AFTER LABOR:
SLOW INVOLUTION



PLATE 15
1/2 LIFE SIZE



Published and Distributed by
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THE GREAT BRITISH EMERALD

THE GREAT BRITISH EMERALD

THE GREAT BRITISH EMERALD

THE GREAT BRITISH EMERALD



THE GREAT BRITISH EMERALD

THE GREAT BRITISH EMERALD

THE GREAT BRITISH EMERALD

THE GREAT BRITISH EMERALD

Dr. J. C. S. A.

POSITION OF
UTERUS WITH
VAGINA
LYING IN A



UTERUS AND
OVARIES
FROM REAR
LIT. 1111



SOCIETY

UTERUS

OVARY



FEMALE PELVIC
ORGANS IN
MEDIAN
SECTION

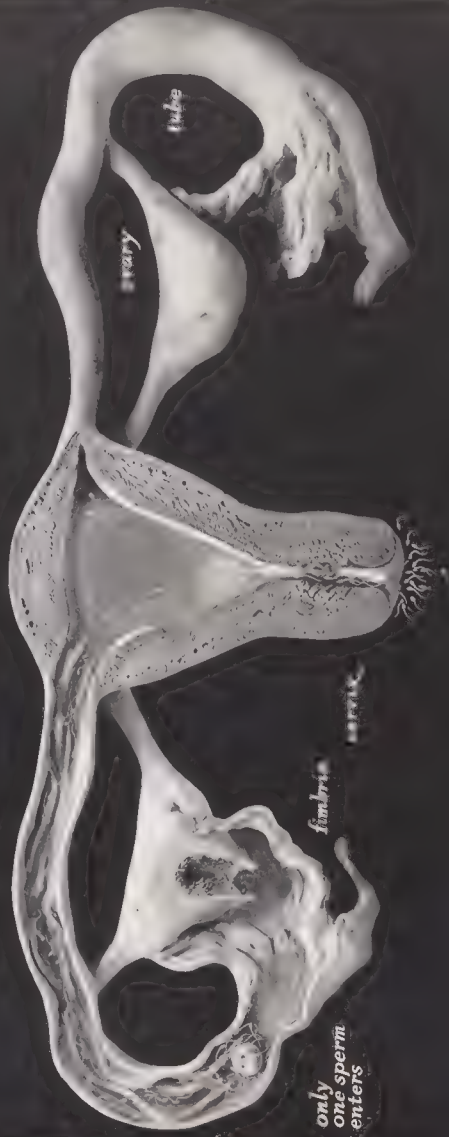


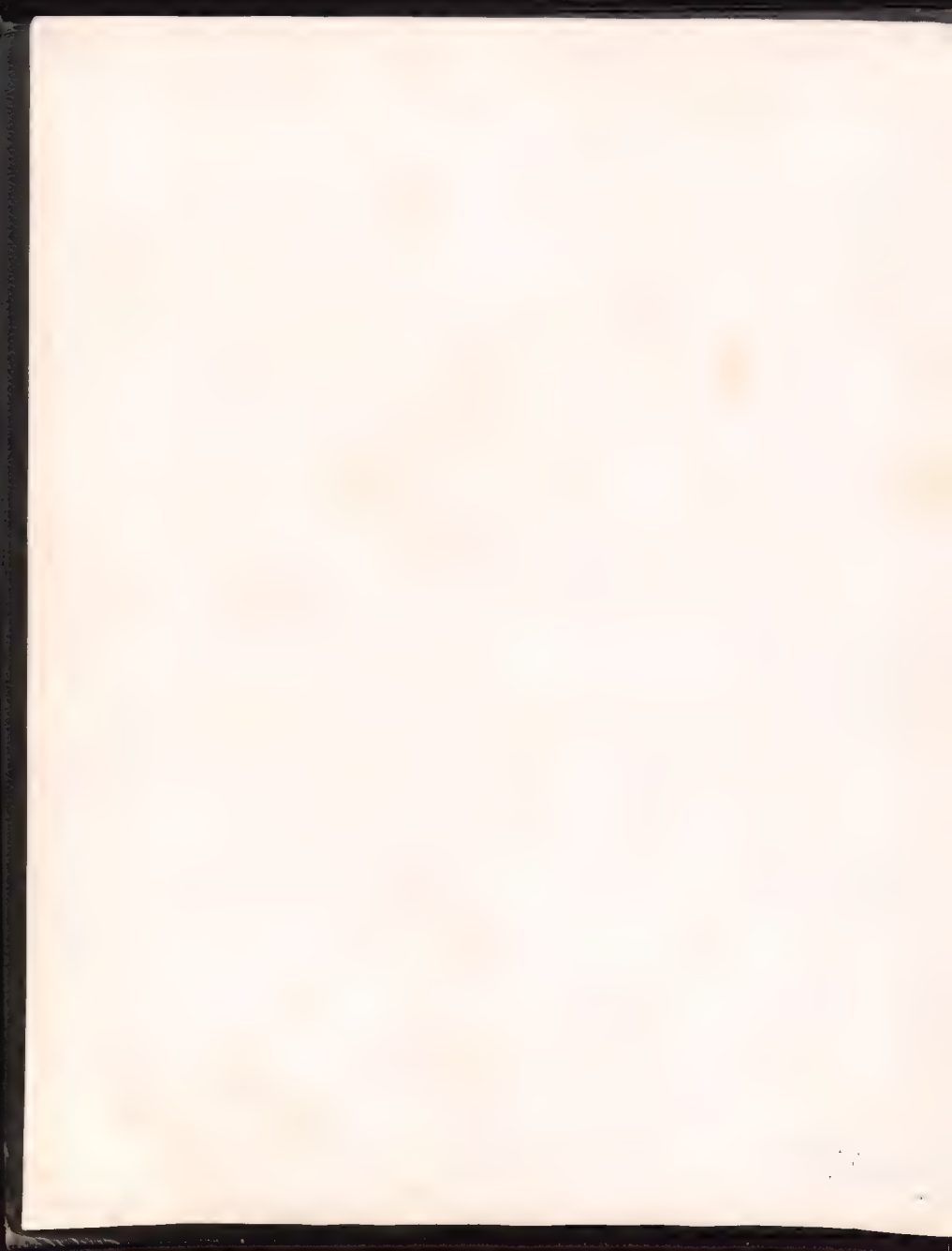
LEFT NEVER
PREGNANT
RIGHT AFTER
PREGNANCY



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BIRTH ATLAS No. 4
PLATE 3









SEVENTH
MONTH

BIRTH ATLAS №12
PLATE 7

PLACENTA
OPPOSITE BABY



Adelphi
Kopelman









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FEB 10 1900



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UTERUS AFTER EXIT
OF PLACENTA: SAGS
INTO PELVIS

PLACENTA
SPRINGING
FROM UTERUS
DURING



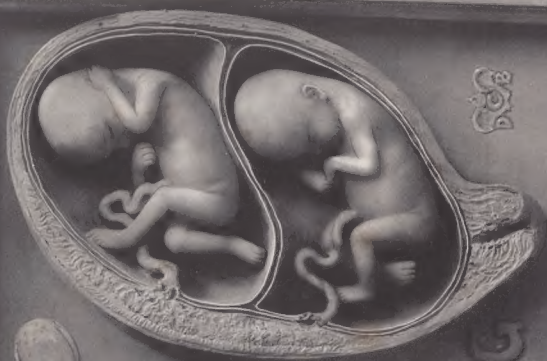
PLATE 10







THE
NAVY
WIS.



ONE EGG TWINS
ONE PLACENTA EACH FETUS
WITHIN ONE SAC (AMNION)
SINGLE OUTER MEMBRANE
(CHORION) ENVELOPING BOTH
SAME SEX - IDENTICAL
TWINS



TWO EGG TWINS
TWO PLACENTAS
EACH FETUS HAS ITS OWN
SAC (AMNION) AND
CHORION. SEX MAY BE
DIFFERENT



TWO EGG TWINS
TWO PLACENTAS
EACH FETUS WITH TWO
SACS (AMNION) INSIDE
AND CHORION OUTSIDE
SEX MAY BE DIFFERENT
FRATERNAL TWINS

ONE EGG TWINS
BEISKE

TWO EGG TWINS
DICKINSON

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